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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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The Aging of the Labor Force

South Dakota, as well as the nation, has always relied on its youth to help fulfill the demand of workers for its future labor market. However, because birth rates declined during the 1960s and 1970s, South Dakota, and the nation, will not always be able to depend on an abundant supply of youth to meet the demand for employment. Thus, the future labor market will be more dependent on older workers than it has been in the past.

Projections indicate that the 15-through-24 year old age group (which contains those people who are ready to enter the labor force for the first time) is expected to drop from the year 1980 to the year 2000, both nationally and in South Dakota.

While the number of new labor force entrants will decrease, the age group containing the "prime age" workers will increase. The 25-to-54 year old portion of the population is considered to be the "prime age" workers, who account for the majority of the workforce.

"Prime age" workers are projected to make up the largest portion of the population; thus, this worker group will also make up the largest portion of the future labor force.

According to 1987 Current Population Survey data, South Dakota has approximately 226,000 "prime age" workers, and approximately 74,000 16-to-24 year old workers in its civilian labor force.

Not surprisingly, in 1987, the "prime age" worker group constituted the largest portion of all South Dakota persons who were employed, making up 64 percent of all employed people. The 16-to-24 year old age group made up 20 percent of all South Dakota persons who were employed.

Because the "prime age" workers make up the largest part of the nation's and South Dakota's labor force, and will still be of working age for some years to come, it has been projected that this work group will continue to account for the majority of the workforce for several years to come.

South Dakota's, as well as the nation's, "prime age" worker group is proportionally larger than past worker groups because it contains those people who were born in the baby boom generation. This generation contains those people who were born between 1946 and 1964.

Shortly after the baby boomers began to hit "prime age", many older employees began to examine the possibility of early retirement. Several factors, both social and economical, entered into their decision to retire at age 65 or earlier.

Economically, the older generation found retirement more appealing than previous generations had because of more widespread eligibility for Social Security and other pension plans. Also during this time, there was a decline in self-employment. Thus, most of these workers worked for employers and were more likely to be included in a structured retirement savings plan. Along with better retirement packages and pension plans, this generation of workers, more than ever before, experienced the luxury of dual incomes. With both partners in the labor force, some people in this generation found early retirement more feasible than past generations had.

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Socially, this older generation also felt the pressure to retire (which was exerted by some employers). Another inducement for this generation was the competition brought by a growing number of younger (baby boomers) and more educated people entering the work force. Feeling that it was too late in life for many of these older workers to revamp their skills, they began to think about retiring at 65 or earlier.

However, because the generation following the baby boomers is a great deal smaller, and the proportion of young workers will begin to diminish due to the decline of birth rates in the 1960s and 1970s, more and more employers may begin to induce older workers to delay retirement. Because of the declining birth rates, there may even be a shortage of younger workers in various lines of work, especially unskilled work. Thus, if employers make jobs appealing enough, older people may be persuaded to remain in the labor force for a longer period of time.

Other factors which may work to reverse the trend toward early retirement of older workers include the introduction of flexible work programs; the memory of high inflation rates during the early 1970s; the decline in the proportion of younger workers and the resulting improvement in the competitive earnings position of older workers; and the outlawing of mandatory retirement at age 65. In 1978, federal law changed the compulsory retirement age from 65 to 70. Thus, employers who had enforced the 65 year old retirement age law before can now allow older workers to be employed until age 70.

Current trends also indicate that people are waiting longer than ever before to start their families. Thus, as more and more people put off having children until they have completed their schooling and have established their careers, "prime age" workers may find the need to remain in the labor force longer than ever before, in order to pay for their children's education.

Studies also indicate that people, in general, are living longer than ever before. In 1900, the average life expectancy of a person was 49.2 years. In 1980, the average life expectancy of a person increased to 73.6 years. Thus, as medical technology continues to expand, and the average life expectancy continues to increase, more and more people may want to work longer.

Although some older workers may not have been ready to retire, they may have withdrawn from the labor force because of the pressure and stress of their positions. However, these same older workers may once again re-enter the labor force seeking jobs that will be less stressful than their previous positions. For this reason, some older re-entrants may be willing to work at a job that requires less skills, but is less stressful, than their previous employment.

Older workers who re-enter the labor force may do so for a variety of reasons: they may be bored; they may miss being in a social situation; they may want to interact with younger people; they may feel that by continuing to work they will stay both emotionally and physically healthy longer; or they may simply be lonely and desire the company working can offer.

For these older workers, a part-time position may be "just what the doctor ordered." Many older workers who accept part-time positions do so to supplement their income.

Older workers who accept part-time positions are not the only ones who will reap the rewards their position will offer. Employers too will find that older workers are often experienced, hard working, reliable and dependable employees.

South Dakota's Labor Market in July

In August 1988, nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Dakota was 261,500. This in an increase of 4,800 jobs (or 1.9 percent) from year-ago employment levels. Nearly all of the private industry groups and government showed employment growth, except for the mining industry, which remained stable.

The industries posting the largest growth over year-ago employment levels were services, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade--with the addition of 1,300, 1,200 and 1,100 jobs respectively.

The sectors fueling job growth in the services industry were: business, hotels/amusement/recreation, and medical/health. Some of the increase in the health field may be attributed to the emphasis being placed on preventive health measures and more outpatient and home health care.

Both the durable and nondurable divisions of the manufacturing industry posted employment increases from year-ago employment levels. The job increase in nondurable goods was found in firms that manufacture food products. Job growth in the durable goods division occurred in a variety of manufacturing firms such as: mobile homes, sawmills, surgical equipment, electronic computing components, farm machinery and equipment, and industrial and commercial equipment and supplies.

Retail trade recorded an 800 job increase over year-ago levels. Sectors showing the largest increases were: food stores; eating and drinking establishments; and miscellaneous retail.

The finance, insurance, and real estate industry recorded growth of 500 jobs from year-ago employment levels. The majority of this increase occurred in the sector of credit agencies other than banks.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

Although the total nonfarm employment level of 261,500 in August 1988 remained relatively the same as July, there were some employment fluctuations among the different industries and in government. Total private employment grew 1,200 jobs over the month, while government employment declined 1,100 jobs. The large decrease in jobs in the government offset the increase in private nonfarm employment.

Private nonfarm industries showing sizable increases were: construction, wholesale and retail trade and services. The job growth in construction over the month was shared by all three sectors: building, highway and street, and special trade.

Retail trade posted increases in eating and drinking and miscellaneous retail establishments. The increase in the eating and drinking establishment sector may be partially attributed to extra personnel hired during special events such as: Days of '76, motorcycle rallies, and fairs which were held throughout the state during the month of August.

The services industry posted a 300 job increase over the month, which was found in the hotels, amusement, personal and business services; medical and health; and social services divisions.

Colleges and universities traditionally increase their employment from July to August as the fall semester begins. This explains the increase of 600 jobs in state education; however, total state government employment decreased 200 jobs. This offset in employment may be attributed to the decrease of approximately half of the 1,500 youth who have completed their participation in the Summer Youth Program.

Local government also posted a decline of 800 jobs. The majority of this decrease was found in local education. This decrease can be partially attributed to the end of summer programs and the job-ending of extra maintenance help hired during the summer months.

South Dakota's labor force was 364,000 in August, with 349,700 South Dakotans being employed and 14,300 being unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.9 percent, an increase from the July rate of 3.7 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	August 1988 (1)				August 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	123,396,000	116,737,000	6,659,000	5.4 (3)	121,614,000	114,527,000	7,088,000	5.8 (3)
South Dakota	364,000	349,700	14,300	3.9	360,800	348,500	12,300	3.4
Sioux Falls MSA	72,389	69,876	2,513	3.5	72,367	70,401	1,966	2.7
Rapid City MSA	41,157	39,655	1,502	3.6	40,545	39,083	1,462	3.6
Aurora	1,579	1,509	70	4.4	1,627	1,554	73	4.5
Beadle	9,635	9,403	232	2.4	9,628	9,315	313	3.3
Bennett	1,399	1,344	55	3.9	1,375	1,308	67	4.9
Bon Homme	3,465	3,425	40	1.2	3,601	3,543	58	1.6
Brookings	14,162	13,438	724	5.1	13,543	12,915	628	4.6
Brown	21,152	19,892	1,260	6.0	20,676	19,883	793	3.8
Brule	2,551	2,491	60	2.4	2,565	2,522	43	1.7
Buffalo	493	450	43	8.7	516	458	58	11.2
Butte	3,327	3,206	121	3.6	3,620	3,442	178	4.9
Campbell	1,168	1,157	11	0.9	1,162	1,136	26	2.2
Charles Mix	4,078	3,859	219	5.4	4,145	3,974	171	4.1
Clark	2,121	1,944	177	8.3	2,117	1,933	184	8.7
Clay	6,430	6,085	345	5.4	6,679	6,409	270	4.0
Codington	12,361	11,597	764	6.2	11,949	11,587	362	3.0
Corson	1,574	1,434	140	8.9	1,518	1,366	152	10.0
Custer	4,739	4,667	72	1.5	4,337	4,238	99	2.3
Davison	9,310	9,208	102	1.1	8,927	8,792	135	1.5
Day	3,362	3,256	106	3.2	3,544	3,383	161	4.5
Deuel	2,203	2,139	64	2.9	2,370	2,310	60	2.5
Dewey	1,829	1,672	157	8.6	2,098	1,804	294	14.0
Douglas	1,835	1,797	38	2.1	1,862	1,838	24	1.3
Edmunds	2,255	2,174	81	3.6	2,439	2,383	56	2.3
Fall River	4,001	3,882	119	3.0	4,073	3,976	97	2.4
Faulk	1,175	1,132	43	3.7	1,262	1,253	9	0.7
Grant	4,293	4,123	170	4.0	4,399	4,260	139	3.2
Gregory	2,449	2,383	66	2.7	2,451	2,400	51	2.1
Haakon	1,212	1,195	17	1.4	1,262	1,238	24	1.9
Hamlin	2,450	2,303	147	6.0	2,271	2,232	39	1.7
Hand	2,072	2,059	13	0.6	2,099	2,077	22	1.0
Hanson	1,353	1,323	30	2.2	1,502	1,470	32	2.1
Harding	826	820	6	0.7	852	835	17	2.0
Hughes	9,230	8,985	245	2.7	8,872	8,658	214	2.4
Hutchinson	4,455	4,412	43	1.0	4,444	4,384	60	1.4
Hyde	927	914	13	1.4	832	821	11	1.3
Jackson	1,777	1,720	57	3.2	1,786	1,722	64	3.6

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	August 1988 (1)				August 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,189	1,172	17	1.4	1,217	1,176	41	3.4
Jones	865	831	34	3.9	771	762	9	1.2
Kingsbury	2,928	2,811	117	4.0	3,124	3,068	56	1.8
Lake	5,618	5,286	332	5.9	5,339	5,152	187	3.5
Lawrence	11,018	10,580	438	4.0	10,776	10,339	437	4.1
Lincoln	7,605	7,250	355	4.7	7,420	7,150	270	3.6
Lyman	1,713	1,643	70	4.1	1,521	1,476	45	3.0
McCook	2,830	2,724	106	3.7	2,962	2,895	67	2.3
McPherson	1,744	1,693	51	2.9	1,762	1,741	21	1.2
Marshall	2,416	2,301	115	4.8	2,319	2,246	73	3.1
Meade	9,966	9,611	355	3.6	9,490	9,181	309	3.3
Mellette	882	846	36	4.1	957	916	41	4.3
Miner	1,523	1,480	43	2.8	1,391	1,335	56	4.0
Minnehaha	72,389	69,876	2,513	3.5	72,367	70,401	1,966	2.7
Moody	3,421	3,298	123	3.6	3,449	3,190	259	7.5
Pennington	41,157	39,655	1,502	3.6	40,545	39,083	1,462	3.6
Perkins	2,493	2,423	70	2.8	2,533	2,469	64	2.5
Potter	1,541	1,498	43	2.8	1,585	1,561	24	1.5
Roberts	4,522	4,301	221	4.9	4,683	4,447	236	5.0
Sanborn	1,160	1,139	21	1.8	1,253	1,214	39	3.1
Shannon	2,286	1,797	489	21.4	2,168	1,784	384	17.7
Spink	3,674	3,625	49	1.3	3,902	3,801	101	2.6
Stanley	1,643	1,569	74	4.5	1,558	1,536	22	1.4
Sully	864	853	11	1.3	906	895	11	1.2
Todd	2,419	2,221	198	8.2	2,293	2,076	217	9.5
Tripp	3,572	3,480	92	2.6	3,321	3,239	82	2.5
Turner	4,313	4,153	160	3.7	4,273	4,206	67	1.6
Union	5,905	5,590	315	5.3	5,744	5,438	306	5.3
Walworth	3,063	2,937	126	4.1	3,107	3,026	81	2.6
Yankton	10,890	10,586	304	2.8	10,569	10,293	276	2.6
Ziebach	1,139	1,058	81	7.1	1,104	1,023	81	7.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.6 and 6.0. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

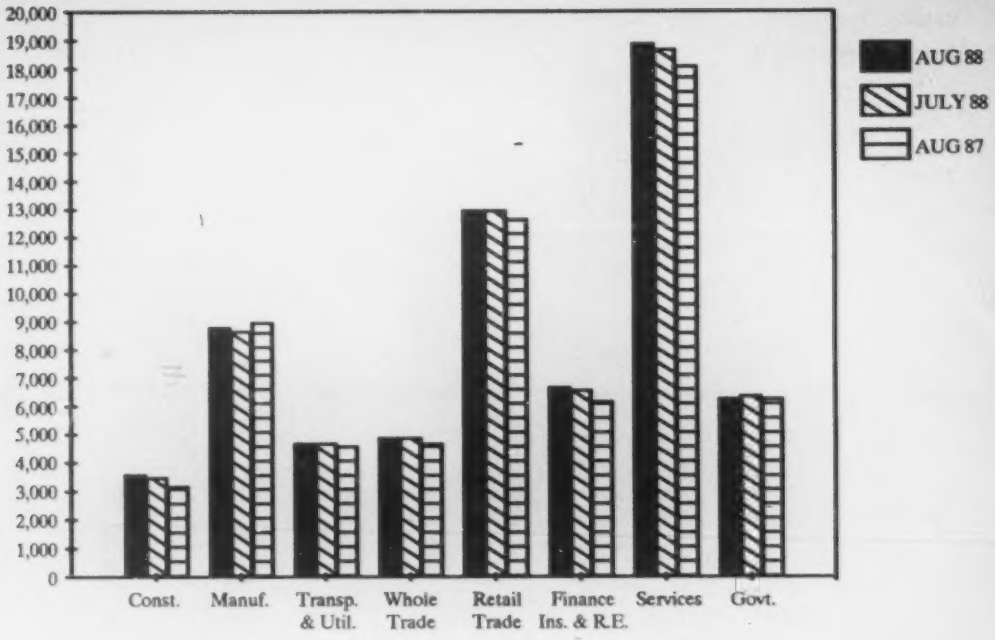
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	261,500	261,400	256,700	.0	1.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	207,400	206,200	202,700	.6	2.3
MINING	2,600	2,700	2,600	-3.7	.0
CONSTRUCTION	12,400	12,000	12,200	3.3	1.6
MANUFACTURING	30,700	30,500	29,500	.7	4.1
Durable Goods	17,100	17,000	16,200	.6	5.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,600	10,400	9,800	1.9	8.2
Nondurable Goods	13,500	13,500	13,300	.0	1.5
Food & Kindred Products	8,000	7,900	7,700	1.3	3.9
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,600	2,700	2,700	-3.7	-3.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,600	12,700	12,200	-.8	3.3
Transportation	7,300	7,300	7,100	.0	2.8
Communication	3,000	3,100	2,800	-3.2	7.1
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	69,900	69,600	68,800	.4	1.6
Wholesale Trade	16,800	16,900	16,600	-.6	1.2
Durable Goods	7,600	7,600	7,500	.0	1.3
Nondurable Goods	9,200	9,300	9,100	-1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	53,100	52,700	52,300	.8	1.5
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,200	8,200	8,300	.0	-1.2
Food Stores	8,200	8,300	7,700	-1.2	6.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,000	14,900	14,500	.7	3.4
Finance	9,500	9,400	9,000	1.1	5.6
Banking	4,600	4,600	4,600	.0	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,400	4,400	4,000	.0	10.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,400	3,400	3,400	.0	.0
SERVICES	64,200	63,900	62,900	.5	2.1
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	19,700	19,600	19,000	.5	3.7
Personal and Business	8,200	8,300	7,900	-1.2	3.8
Medical and Health Services	24,200	24,000	23,800	.8	1.7
Hospitals	10,800	10,800	10,600	.0	1.9
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,400	13,300	13,200	.8	1.5
Educational Services	3,500	3,500	3,500	.0	.0
Social Services	4,400	4,300	4,200	2.3	4.8
Membership Organizations	8,900	8,900	8,800	.0	1.1
GOVERNMENT	54,100	55,200	54,000	-2.0	.2
Federal	10,500	10,600	11,100	-.9	-5.4
State	15,400	15,600	14,900	-1.3	3.4
State Education	5,400	4,800	5,400	12.5	.0
Local	28,200	29,000	28,100	-2.8	.4
Local Education	12,900	13,500	12,800	-4.4	.8

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

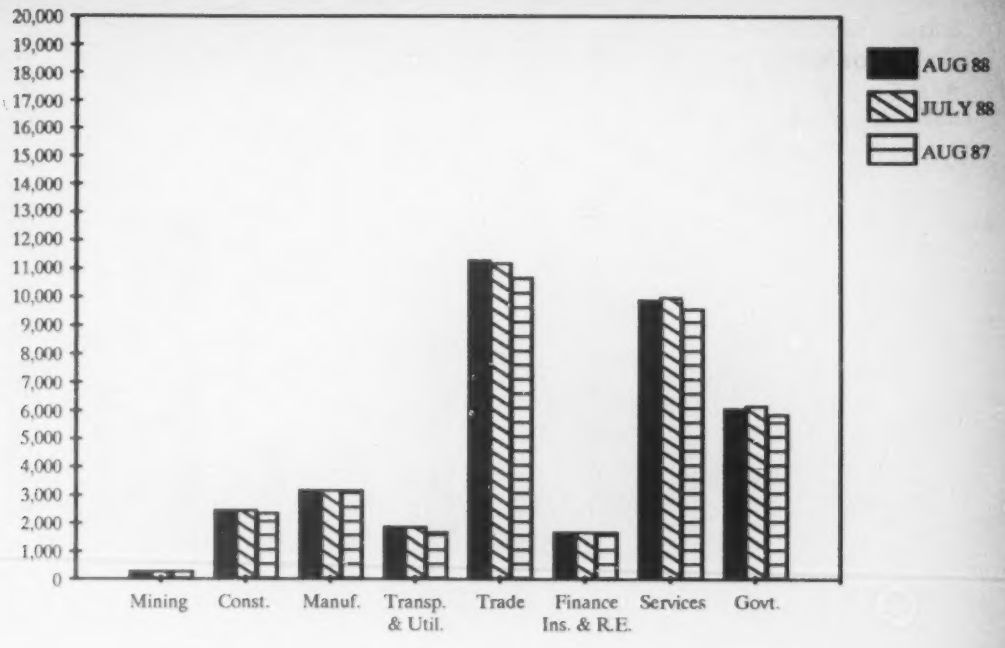


	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	66,900	66,700	64,900	.3	3.1
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,600	3,500	3,200	2.9	12.5
MANUFACTURING	8,800	8,700	9,000	1.1	-2.2
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,700	4,700	4,600	.0	2.2
TRADE	17,900	17,900	17,400	.0	2.9
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,900	4,700	.0	4.3
Retail Trade	13,000	13,000	12,700	.0	2.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,700	6,600	6,200	1.5	8.1
SERVICES	18,900	18,700	18,100	1.1	4.4
GOVERNMENT	6,300	6,400	6,300	-1.6	.0

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	36,800	36,900	35,500	-.3	3.7
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,500	2,500	2,400	.0	4.2
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,200	3,200	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	1,900	1,700	.0	11.8
TRADE	11,300	11,200	10,700	.9	5.6
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,100	1,900	.0	10.5
Retail Trade	9,100	9,100	8,800	.0	3.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES	9,900	10,000	9,600	-1.0	3.1
GOVERNMENT	6,100	6,200	5,900	-1.6	3.4

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
Total Private	173,200	172,000	168,200	34.4	35.3	35.1
Mining	2,200	2,300	2,200	43.0	43.0	42.8
Construction	10,200	9,900	9,000	41.5	42.6	40.3
Manufacturing	23,300	23,300	22,900	41.5	41.1	40.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,400	10,400	10,000	39.0	39.6	39.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	61,400	61,200	60,500	32.7	33.7	34.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,900	10,900	10,500	34.3	37.4	36.6
Services	54,800	54,000	53,100	30.8	31.8	31.5

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
Total Private	$247.34	$253.45	$249.91	$7.19	$7.18	$7.12
Mining	513.42	518.15	520.45	11.94	12.05	12.16
Construction	392.59	407.68	371.57	9.46	9.57	9.22
Manufacturing	335.74	326.33	319.02	8.09	7.94	7.80
Transportation & Public Utilities	406.77	411.84	414.16	10.43	10.40	10.38
Wholesale & Retail Trade	196.20	202.87	208.76	6.00	6.02	6.14
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	250.39	271.15	266.45	7.30	7.25	7.28
Services	198.35	206.70	201.29	6.44	6.50	6.39

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	6,700	6,700	7,000	43.9	44.1	41.3
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,400	2,500	41.2	38.5	40.2

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$358.66	$359.86	$316.77	$8.17	$8.16	$7.67
Rapid City MSA	327.95	304.15	309.14	7.96	7.90	7.69

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
Sex, Total	1,721	1,813	2,665
Male	745	787	1,516
Female	976	1,026	1,149
Race, Total	1,721	1,813	2,665
White	1,338	1,413	2,321
Nonwhite	383	400	344
Age, Total	1,721	1,813	2,665
Under 45	1,216	1,332	1,791
Over 45	505	481	874
[2]Industry, Total	1,721	1,813	2,665
Mining	15	17	12
Construction	108	112	200
Manufacturing	321	389	1,174
Transportation & Public Utilities	62	54	88
Trade	419	398	457
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	62	64	51
Services	593	636	587
Government	141	143	96
[2]Occupation, Total	1,721	1,813	2,665
Professional & Managerial	381	402	372
Clerical and Sales	450	439	486
Services	319	341	337
Processing	81	109	796
Machine Trade	53	56	81
Benchwork	112	155	131
Structural Work	162	168	293
Other	163	143	169
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,721	1,813	2,665
1-2 Weeks	262	467	991
3-4 Weeks	247	249	225
5-14 Weeks	853	687	968
15 Weeks & Over	359	410	481

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,492	1,409	2,089	5.9	-28.6
B. Weeks Compensated	8,573	6,882	9,164	24.6	-6.4
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$578,533	$588,196	$632,989	-1.6	-8.6
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$43,329,000	$41,526,800	$41,852,400	4.3	3.5
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	8,226	9,592	8,437	-14.2	-2.5
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,689	4,975	4,307	-5.7	8.9
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	6,526	6,433	5,956	1.4	9.6

	Aug. 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$113,984

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	Aug. 1988	
	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	42	$9,744
J. Partial Employment	75	$ 5,925

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applicants for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated collars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	119.0	118.5	114.4	0.4	4.0
Industrial Production Index[2]	138.2	137.9	131.2	0.2	5.3
Retail Trade Sales[3]	133,470	133,800	129,930	-0.2	2.7
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,436	1,485	1,583	-3.3	-9.3
Prime Interest Rate[5]	9.84	9.29	8.25	0.55	1.59

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.